

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 600,
PARCELS 149(7) AND 136(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

FEBRUARY 2001

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further investigations or remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcels at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the

Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510 established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and

cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the Cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 149(7) AND 136(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, February.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, October.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), is located in the north central portion of the Main Post. The site is located at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 18th Street. The former motor pool covers approximately eight acres and is not currently in use. It is believed that motor vehicle maintenance was conducted at this site in the past. A record search identified potential underground storage tank (UST) in this area.

Parcel 136(7) was a gas station located at former Building 694 midway along the eastern boundary of the parcel. It was a typical post gas station constructed in 1941 with a concrete foundation (9 by 21 feet) and corrugated steel walls. The building and foundation have been removed; however, a pump island is still visible. Two fuel pumps were reportedly located on the pump island directly in front of the building, located approximately 20 feet away. The USTs associated with this gas station were reportedly located in front of the building. Closure reports for these USTs are not on file and may not have been required at the time of closure.

The site lies at an elevation of approximately 780 feet above mean sea level and slopes primarily from the east to the west. A small tributary of Cave Creek is located approximately 100-feet west of the

site and flows to the north-northwest.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2) and CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7); and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), were

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances have occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

A site investigation (SI) was conducted at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7). The SI was conducted to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), at concentrations that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Eleven surface soil samples, thirteen subsurface soil samples, seven groundwater samples, one depositional soil sample, five surface water samples, and five sediment samples were collected at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) (Figure

1). Surface soil and depositional soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from seven temporary monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from a tributary stream of Cave Creek. In addition, a geophysical survey was conducted at the Former Motor Pool 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7), to identify buried metal representing potential USTs.

Two anomalies were found during the geophysical survey conducted

at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7). According to the criteria established in the site-specific field sampling plan, these anomalies were identified as potential UST locations. The anomalies were further investigated by installing trenches as part of the FTMC installation-wide UST investigation conducted by IT in July 2000. It was determined that USTs do not exist at these locations and that the anomalies were attributed to buried rebar and metal debris.

Chemical analyses of the samples included target analyte list metals, target compound list (TCL) volatile organic compounds, and TCL semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon content and for the determination of grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, detected constituent concentrations were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with site investigations being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared

to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values (IT, 2000) developed for FTMC.

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. In two surface soil samples, aluminum and iron exceeded residential human health SSSLs and background screening levels but were within the range of background concentrations. In groundwater, the concentrations of five metals (aluminum, barium, beryllium, iron and vanadium) exceeded SSSLs and background. However, these metals were present in two groundwater samples that had elevated turbidity at the time of sample collection. The elevated turbidity caused the elevated metals results.

The SVOCs benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)-fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected in several surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding residential human health SSSLs and PAH background screening values for soils beneath asphalt. In addition, five of these SVOCs (benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, dibenz[a,h]anthracene, and indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene) exceeded SSSLs at one subsurface soil sample location. However, these sample locations were located directly beneath asphalt. In the industrial land use scenario, the potential threat to human health is expected to be negligible.

Several metals were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background

concentrations. In addition, the concentrations of several SVOCs exceeded ESVs. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on the existing viable habitat. The site is a well-developed area consisting of buildings and paved roads with limited grassed areas. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future industrial land use scenario. Consequently, the threat to potential ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 149(7) and 136(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse.

The U.S. Army will not take any further action at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) regarding additional investigation or remedial action. Furthermore, Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration

of hazardous substances have occurred, but at concentrations that do not require removal or remedial response.

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

Mr. Ron Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC
Environmental Coordinator
Telephone: (256) 848-3539

E-mail: LevyR@mcclellan-emh2.army.mil

DECLARATION

Further investigation on remedial action is unnecessary at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(3) and 136(3) (formerly Parcels 149[7] and 136[7]).

The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment in the proposed land reuse scenario, complies with federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions.

The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 149(7) and 136(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with developing a No-Action alternative at the Former Motor Pool Area 600, Parcels 149(3) and 136(3) [formerly Parcels 149(7) and 136(7)].

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
LUCIP	land use control implementation plan
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TCL	target compound list
UST	underground storage tank

Prepared under direction of:

Ellis Pope
Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

Date

Reviewed by:

Ronald M. Levy
Fort McClellan BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date

Approved by:

Glenn D. Ryan
Fort McClellan Site Manager
Fort McClellan, Alabama

Date